

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Data Resources Section

Volume 6, Number 3

Utah Leads the Nation in School Age Population Growth During the 80's

From 1980 to 1986 Utah led the nation with a 23.1 percent increase in children ages 5 through 17. Alaska, with an increase of 20.7 percent, was the only other state with growth greater than 10 percent. Eleven other states had increases in school children between 1 and 10 percent. The remaining 37 states and the District of Columbia had decreases in school age population from 1980 to 1986. On average, children of school age dropped 4.8 percent in the U.S. (see Figure 1).

These numbers illustrate the demographic uniqueness of Utah and highlight the pressure Utah public schools have faced with increasing enrollments during the 80's.

A new report from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Population and Household Estimates with Age, Sex, and Components of Change: 1981-86, contains state by state demographic statistics detailing some of the changes that have occurred in the U.S. population since the 1980 Census.

Median Age

The Census Bureau listed Utah as having by far the youngest population with a median age of 25.5 in 1986. That is, one-half of Utahns are 25.5 years of age and under, and one-half are 25.5 and over. This is 6.2 years younger than the median age of 31.7 for the nation.

With increased life expectancy and lower fertility rates than in previous decades, the U.S. and Utah populations are aging. This aging is evidenced by the 1.7 years increase in the median age, from 30.0 years in 1980 to 31.7 years in 1986 for the U.S. and 1.3 years increase from 24.2 to 25.5 for Utah. By aging at a slower rate, Utah's population has become relatively more youthful when compared to the nation. The aging trend in America is expected to continue as the leading edge of the Baby Boom heads toward middle age.

Figure 1
Percent Change in the School Age Population (5-17): 1980-86

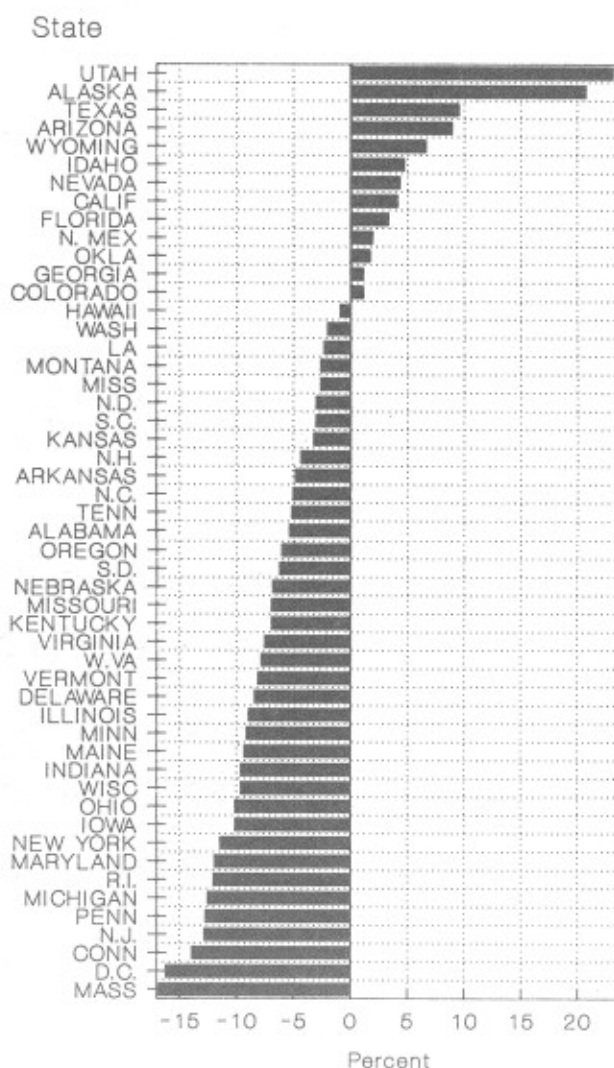
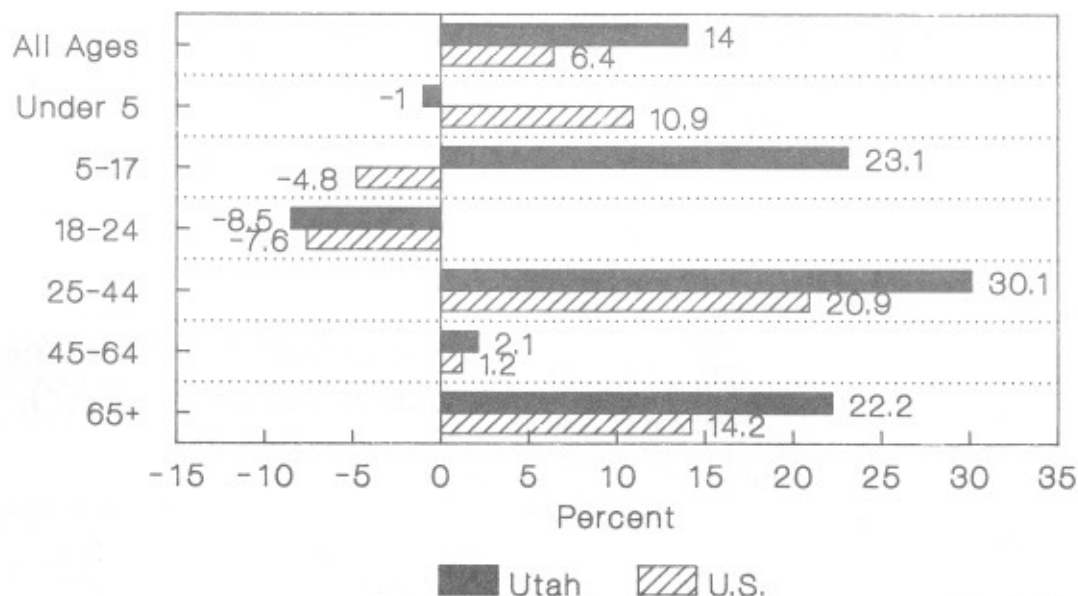


Figure 2
Percent Change in Population
by Age: 1980 to 1986

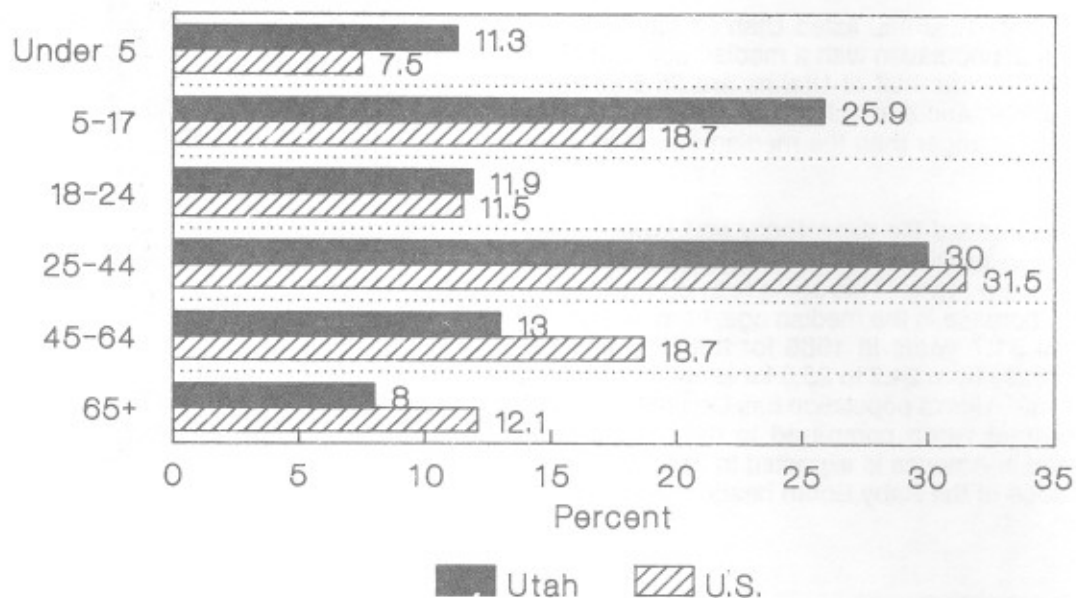
Age Groups



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 3
Percent Distribution of the
Population: July 1, 1986

Age Groups



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population Trends

Utah is the 7th fastest growing state this decade with a 14.0 percent increase in population since the 1980 Census. This is more than double the 6.4 percent increase estimated for the U.S. The Census Bureau estimates that there are 204,000 more Utahns on July 1, 1986 than there were when counted at the last census (1,461,037) taken April 1, 1980. Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for 194,000 or 95 percent of Utah's population growth. Net immigration of 10,000 inhabitants is the remaining component of Utah's growth.

Trends in Age Distribution

The progeny of the Baby Boom have swelled the ranks of the under-5 age group nationally to its highest level since July 1967. From 1980 to 86 the number of pre-school children grew 10.9 percent in the U.S. In contrast Utah experienced a drop of 1.0 percent among children under five because of declining numbers of births during the past four years (see Figure 2). Utah still has a much larger proportion of its population under five at 11.3 percent compared to the national figure of 6.4 percent (see Figure 3).

As mentioned earlier, the population in the 5 to 17 age group (school-age) has declined nationally by 4.8 percent. Only a quarter of the states had population increases in this age group, with Utah the highest at 23.1 percent. The national decline in the school-age population will soon reverse as the larger birth cohorts from the early 1980's enter this group. Once again Utah has a much larger proportion of its population between the ages of 5 and 17 compared to the U.S. as a whole, 25.9 percent vs. 18.7 percent respectively.

The 1980's have seen the young adult population (18 to 24) shrink 8.5 percent in Utah and similarly drop 7.6 percent nationally as the baby boomers have aged beyond this age group leaving behind a smaller cohort of persons.

The 25-44 age group now constitutes 30.0 percent of Utah's population and 31.5 percent nationally. The 30.1 percent increase for Utah and the 20.9 percent increase for the U.S. in this age group makes it the fastest growing segment during the 1980's. This age group, of course, contains the baby boom generation born after World War II until the early 1960's.

Growth in the age group 45 to 64 remains slow in Utah and nationally. However, this group makes up a substantially larger proportion of the U.S. population at 18.7 percent compared to 13.0 percent for Utah.

From 1980 to 1986, the older population expanded by 22.2 percent in Utah and by 14.2 percent in the U.S., comprising 8.0 percent and 12.1 percent of the population, respectively.

Household Trends

The Census Bureau estimates that households nationally increased from 1980 to 86 by 10.5 percent, compared with the 6.4 percent population growth. The more rapid growth in households results from changes in age structure. The 18 and over population grew by 9.2 percent while persons under 18 declined by 0.8 percent nationally. In Utah the growth in the population 18 and over was 13.6 percent and the growth in population under 18 was 14.6 percent, relatively balanced. Therefore, as would be expected households grew at about the same rate as the population.

The Census Bureau estimates that there were 514,000 households in Utah on July 1, 1986 compared to the 449,000 in 1980, or an increase of 14.6 percent. For Utah the average population per household in 1986 was estimated to be 3.18 or a slight decline from 3.20 computed in 1980. The average household size nationally was 2.75 in 1980 and declined to 2.65 by 1986.

This same type of information with additional detail is available for each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia in the report -- State Population and Household Estimates with Age, Sex and Components of Change: 1981-1986, Series P-25, No. 1010. This report contains provisional estimates for states of the resident and civilian populations and of households for July 1, 1986, revised annual population and household estimates for July 1, 1981 through 1985, and components of population change for the 1980-86 period. The population and household estimates supersede the estimates for 1981 through 1985 released in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 998.

Also shown are revised annual estimates of the resident population of states, 1981-86, by 10-year age groups and selected broad age groups, and annual estimates by sex. This is the first time that estimates by sex and median age for states have been published in Series P-25.

Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$4.50, stock number 803-004-00018-8. ■

SLC-Ogden Ranks in Top 10 Metro Areas for Growth

The Salt Lake City-Ogden metropolitan statistical area's (MSA) population was the ninth fastest growing of cities over 1 million persons from 1980 to 1986. The Salt Lake City-Ogden MSA increased by 131,178 growing at an annual percentage rate of 2.3 percent. Total growth over the period was 14.4 percent. The Bureau of the Census estimates the SLC-Ogden metro area passed the one million mark by 1983. Of the 281 metropolitan areas defined by the Bureau of the Census, Salt Lake City-Ogden is the 37th largest, up from 41st in 1980. The SLC-Ogden MSA includes Davis, Salt Lake and Weber Counties.

Provo-Orem, Utah's other metropolitan area and consisting of Utah County, experienced a slower rate of growth than the SLC-Ogden MSA growing by 10.3 percent or 1.6 percent per year from 1980 to 1986. In size, Provo-Orem actually fell in its ranking among metro areas from 134th in 1980 to 135th in 1986. The state has experienced a higher rate of growth than Provo-Orem since 1980. This is a change from the higher than average growth Utah County experienced through the 1970s.

Fastest Growing MSA's Over 1 Million

Table 1 shows the ten fastest growing MSA's over 1 million from 1980 to 1986. Not surprisingly, Phoenix topped the list with a 29.9 percent increase from 1980 to 1986. Denver ranked 10th with a 14.2 percent increase. The nation grew by 6.4 percent over the same period. Eight of the MSA's included on the list are from western states. Tampa, Florida and Atlanta, Georgia were the two included from eastern states.

Table 1
Fastest Growing MSAs Over 1 Million

| Metro Area | 1980 | 1986 | % Increase 80-86 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Phoenix | 1,509,227 | 1,960,200 | 29.9% |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 2,930,568 | 3,655,300 | 24.7% |
| Atlanta | 2,138,143 | 2,560,500 | 19.8% |
| San Antonio | 1,072,125 | 1,276,400 | 19.1% |
| Tampa | 1,613,600 | 1,914,300 | 18.6% |
| San Diego | 1,861,846 | 2,201,300 | 18.2% |
| Sacramento | 1,099,814 | 1,291,400 | 17.4% |
| Houston | 3,099,942 | 3,634,300 | 17.2% |
| Salt Lake City | 910,222 | 1,041,400 | 14.4% |
| Denver | 1,618,461 | 1,847,400 | 14.2% |

Fastest Growing MSA's of Any Size

Florida dominated the list of fastest growing MSA's regardless of size. Six of the ten fastest growing

MSA's were from Florida, four from Texas (including one tie) and one from Alaska. As expected, the high growth metropolitan areas are from the high growth states. From 1980 to 1986 Alaska was the fastest growing state followed by Arizona, Nevada, Florida, and Texas. All of the ten fastest growing MSA's regardless of size registered populations under 1 million.

Largest Metropolitan Areas

The New York metro area is the largest in the country at 17,967,800. The New York metro area is a consolidated MSA (CMSA) which includes parts of northern New Jersey and Connecticut. CMSAs are combinations of MSAs called primary MSAs (PMSA). The Bureau of the Census defines 20 CMSAs and 261 freestanding MSAs. Table 2 lists the 10 largest MSAs. Nine of the 10 are CMSAs.

Table 2
Ten Largest Metro Areas

| Metro Area | 1980 | 1986 | % Increase 80-86 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| New York | 17,539,532 | 17,967,800 | 2.4% |
| Los Angeles | 11,497,549 | 13,074,800 | 13.7% |
| Chicago | 7,937,307 | 8,116,100 | 2.3% |
| San Francisco | 5,367,900 | 5,877,800 | 9.5% |
| Philadelphia | 5,680,509 | 5,832,600 | 2.7% |
| Detroit | 4,752,764 | 4,600,700 | -3.2% |
| Boston | 3,971,792 | 4,055,700 | 2.1% |
| Dallas-Fort Worth | 2,930,568 | 3,655,300 | 24.7% |
| Houston | 3,099,942 | 3,634,300 | 17.2% |
| Washington, D.C. | 3,250,921 | 3,563,000 | 9.6% |

In the 1986 rankings, Dallas-Fort Worth replaced Houston as the nation's eighth largest metropolitan area. Dallas-Fort Worth was 10th largest in 1980 but passed Washington, D.C. earlier in the decade. Its gain of 725,000 people since 1980 was topped only by Los Angeles, which increased by 1.6 million.

One-fifth of the nation's metropolitan areas have been losing population in the 1980s. Thirty-one of the 56 areas are in the Midwest and 13 in the Northeast, including five with more than one million population. They are Buffalo (-4.9 percent), Pittsburgh (-4.4 percent), Detroit (-3.2 percent), Cleveland (-2.4 percent) and Milwaukee (-1.2 percent).

The nation's metro areas have a total population of 185 million, or about 77 percent of the country's 241 million people. ■

Economic and Demographic Profiles Available

The Data Resources Section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget recently completed Economic/Demographic Profiles for the state, multi-county districts and counties in Utah. These profiles provide a time series from 1960 through 1986 of selected economic and demographic data. Population, employment by major industry, personal income and gross taxable sales are among the data provided. Table 3 is a sample of the E/D Profile for Utah.

These profiles combine data from the Utah Population Estimates Committee, Utah Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah Bureau of Health Statistics and the Utah State Tax Commission. Data users will find the profiles helpful in determining economic well-being county by county in the state. For instance, growth in employment and personal income in an area are two of the best indicators of economic growth. Users should

also find the time series of data helpful in understanding an area's economic history.

The profile for Utah illustrates several trends affecting Utah. The slowdown in population growth since 1980 is apparent. Related to the slowdown in population growth is the actual decline in total births for the past four years. The mining industry's decline is evident from total mining employment as well as mining's percent of total employment. Services, by contrast, continue to make up a larger percent of total nonagricultural employment. Gross taxable sales show little growth in the last three years.

For the first time, these profiles are available in report form from the State Data Center for \$4.00. The report contains profiles for the state, the seven multi-county districts and 29 counties in Utah. A map of Utah is also included in the report. Users can also obtain the data in a machine readable format. ■

Table 3
Economic/Demographic Profile for Utah

| | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Population | 1,066,000 | 1,234,000 | 1,474,000 | 1,515,000 | 1,558,000 | 1,596,000 | 1,623,000 | 1,645,000 | 1,666,000 |
| % Change/Prev. Year | -- | -- | 4.10 | 2.78 | 2.84 | 2.44 | 1.69 | 1.36 | 1.28 |
| Labor Force | 415,900 | 497,828 | 635,000 | 649,000 | 676,000 | 694,000 | 702,000 | 730,000 | 754,000 |
| % Change/Prev. Year | -- | -- | 4.61 | 2.20 | 4.16 | 2.66 | 1.15 | 3.99 | 3.29 |
| Employed | 390,700 | 465,507 | 595,000 | 606,000 | 623,000 | 630,000 | 656,000 | 687,000 | 709,000 |
| Unemployed | 25,200 | 32,320 | 40,000 | 43,000 | 53,000 | 64,000 | 46,000 | 43,000 | 45,000 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.06 | 6.50 | 6.30 | 6.70 | 7.80 | 9.20 | 6.60 | 5.90 | 6.00 |
| Total Non-Ag Employ* | 358,660 | 440,350 | 550,800 | 558,040 | 559,790 | 567,000 | 601,105 | 624,393 | 634,138 |
| Manufacturing | 55,060 | 67,530 | 87,700 | 89,310 | 85,780 | 85,490 | 93,992 | 93,999 | 92,085 |
| % of Total Employ | 15.35 | 15.34 | 15.92 | 16.00 | 15.32 | 15.08 | 15.64 | 15.05 | 14.52 |
| Mining | 12,660 | 13,280 | 18,500 | 20,270 | 18,210 | 13,960 | 12,765 | 9,738 | 7,810 |
| % of Total Employ | 3.53 | 3.02 | 3.36 | 3.63 | 3.25 | 2.46 | 2.12 | 1.56 | 1.23 |
| Con. Construction | 14,580 | 24,320 | 31,550 | 28,290 | 26,870 | 28,750 | 34,779 | 35,511 | 32,216 |
| % of Total Employ | 4.07 | 5.52 | 5.73 | 5.07 | 4.80 | 5.07 | 5.79 | 5.69 | 5.08 |
| T.C.P.U. | 23,230 | 26,990 | 34,120 | 34,430 | 35,420 | 35,940 | 36,478 | 37,014 | 37,543 |
| % of Total Employ | 6.48 | 6.13 | 6.19 | 6.17 | 6.33 | 6.34 | 6.07 | 5.93 | 5.92 |
| Trade | 79,860 | 104,440 | 128,680 | 130,840 | 131,730 | 133,520 | 140,825 | 147,922 | 152,440 |
| % of Total Employ | 22.27 | 23.72 | 23.36 | 23.45 | 23.53 | 23.55 | 23.43 | 23.69 | 24.04 |
| F.I.R.E. | 15,030 | 19,710 | 25,770 | 26,310 | 26,620 | 28,030 | 29,706 | 31,059 | 32,866 |
| % of Total Employ | 4.19 | 4.48 | 4.68 | 4.71 | 4.76 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 4.97 | 5.18 |
| Government | 100,100 | 110,330 | 125,050 | 124,860 | 126,490 | 128,770 | 131,524 | 137,806 | 141,289 |
| % of Total Employ | 27.91 | 25.06 | 22.70 | 22.37 | 22.60 | 22.71 | 21.88 | 22.07 | 22.28 |
| Services | 58,140 | 73,750 | 99,430 | 103,730 | 108,670 | 112,550 | 121,036 | 131,344 | 137,889 |
| % of Total Employ | 16.21 | 16.75 | 18.05 | 18.59 | 19.41 | 19.85 | 20.14 | 21.04 | 21.74 |
| Personal Income (Mill\$) | 3,513 | 6,155 | 11,711 | 13,105 | 14,048 | 15,001 | 16,417 | 17,538 | 18,288 |
| Per Capita Income | 3,297 | 4,988 | 7,953 | 8,647 | 9,012 | 9,399 | 10,110 | 10,661 | 10,981 |
| Total Assessed Val. (Mill\$) | 9,240 | 13,855 | 28,010 | 30,055 | 33,135 | 36,140 | 41,035 | 45,510 | 47,645 |
| Gross Taxable Sales (Mill\$) | 2,285 | 4,456 | 8,399 | 9,238 | 10,026 | 10,191 | 12,324 | 12,574 | 12,378 |
| Births | 26,953 | 31,667 | 41,786 | 41,286 | 41,537 | 39,441 | 38,286 | 37,441 | 36,383 |
| Deaths | 7,063 | 7,519 | 8,103 | 8,263 | 8,502 | 8,484 | 8,944 | 9,044 | 8,886 |

* Totals may not add because of rounding

Sources: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Utah Dept. of Employment Security
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission
Utah Dept. of Health Statistics

Bureau of the Census Survives Office of Management and Budget Attempt to Reduce 1990 Census Questionnaire

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), acting under the guidance of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, proposed that the Census Bureau drop 30 of 61 questions from the proposed 1990 questionnaire. After receiving 600-700 letters protesting the proposed slashing of the 1988 Census Dress Rehearsal Questionnaire (almost certainly to be used in the 1990 Census), OMB agreed to let the questionnaire remain intact, dropping only three questions. This move comes after an aggressive response from data users at all levels who petitioned OMB to leave valuable questions regarding migration, fertility, labor force, transportation and various housing items on the census questionnaire.

OMB's Criticisms

OMB charged that many of the Census questions yielded data that were available from alternative sources and in some instances data that were not sufficiently reliable. In addition, OMB stated that some questions duplicated state and local data efforts and some questions lacked documentation which showed that the data is used for policy planning purposes, program enactment, or other broadly based public needs.

Census Bureau/Data User Response

Reacting to OMB's actions, data users from the public and private sectors flooded the OMB office with letters of opposition to the proposed changes. The letters emphasized that the census is crucial to the data needs of the public and that elimination of questions would be unwise for public and private decision-making.

Some data items received more attention than others. For instance, the elimination of the migration question regarding "residence five years ago" received significant opposition. Planners argued that this question helps officials derive migration data that is not available from any other source. Ongoing efforts to obtain migration information from tax records, data users pointed out, are incomplete in coverage of the population and in the demographic detail provided. For instance, IRS migration data does not provide age, race and sex detail.

The proposed elimination of transportation data also met up with harsh criticism. Transportation planners pointed out that the questions regarding transportation time to work and number of automobiles are vital to transportation planning. These data provide a once every ten year look at transportation patterns in the country. Planners argued that these data are essential in updating and

calibrating transportation models used for sound planning.

Labor force/employment questions received attention from economists, job service agencies and others. Questions regarding participation in the labor force and hours worked last week were deemed essential to crucial assumptions used in estimating unemployment figures for local areas.

State Data Center Role

The Utah State Data Center mailed a memo to our affiliates and called major data users encouraging them to write and register their opposition to reducing the 1990 Census questionnaire. In addition, a signed letter from Governor Bangerter was sent to OMB. Governor Bangerter claimed that in today's fiscally challenging times, "...it is difficult for state and local governments to develop their own social and economic data needed for policy development and sound government planning... the most cost efficient form of data gathering is through the Census process." The Data Center extends appreciation to those who wrote OMB and expressed their views regarding the proposed reduction of the 1990 Census questionnaire.

OMB Reconsiders

OMB, after considering Bureau of the Census justifications for the questionnaire, agreed to let the survey stand basically untouched ordering the drop of three of about 70 questions and the use of seven others only on the "long form" that goes to a limited sample of houses.

The three deleted questions involved fuels and household utilities. The seven permitted on the long form pertained to housing. OMB approved all proposed questions on fertility, transportation and labor market participation.

As a result of these changes, the "short form" questionnaires, which go to all U.S. dwellings, will be reduced from 17 questions to 10 -- seven on sex, race, age, marital status, family relationships and Hispanic origin, and three on housing.

The long form, which goes to a sixth of the population, will be cut by three from the previously proposed total of about 70 questions. The total will include all the short form questions plus additional more detailed questions on education, income, ancestry, language, employment and more from a wide variety of subjects. ■

1990 Census Local Review Program

Staff from the Utah State Data Center will host six workshops throughout the state to inform local officials about the census process and train local officials how to check the 1990 Census for accuracy and completeness. These workshops will provide local officials the chance to ask questions about the census, learn about census data and also be trained in the Local Review program.

The purpose of Local Review is to improve 1990 Census data through the assistance of local governments. The Program gives local governments the opportunity to review census counts for possible deficiencies in the coverage of residential housing units. Data sources such as utility connection records, tax assessment records, building/demolition permits and special censuses will be used to check census counts on a block level. The Local Review workshops provide local governments the training necessary to participate in the program.

Local Review is a strictly voluntary program. Local governments should be aware that the review process involves extensive tabulations of housing units on a block by block level. The program is, however, the best way that local governments can assure an accurate census count. In addition, local governments have a vested interest in an accurate census count because the census is used in distributing federal funds, redistricting and planning and research.

Government officials are encouraged to send their "designated liason" or other representative to attend their workshop to learn more about the upcoming census and to determine whether the Local Review program will benefit their community. The table below provides a schedule of the upcoming workshops. Any other data users interested in the Local Review Process or other questions concerning the 1990 Census are welcome to attend these sessions. Please let the State Data Center know by calling 583-1036 if you are planning to attend. ■

Local Review Workshops Schedule

| Workshop | Date/Time | Location | Counties |
|----------------|--|--|---|
| Logan | November 12, 1987 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. | Logan City Hall Meeting Room 255 North Main Street | Box Elder Cache Rich |
| Provo | November 13, 1987 8:30 - 11:30 a.m. | Mountainlands AOG 2545 North Canyon Rd. | Summit Wasatch Utah |
| Price | November 17, 1987 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. | Price City Hall Second East Main St. | Carbon, San Juan, Emery, Daggett*, Grand, Duchesne*, Uintah* |
| Richfield | November 18, 1987 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. | County Court House 250 North Main | Juab, Sevier, Millard, Piute, Wayne, Sanpete |
| St. George | November 19, 1987 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. | County Comm. Chamber County Adm. Bldg. 197 East Tabernacle | Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Washington |
| Salt Lake City | December 2, 1987 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. | Auditorium 1st Floor St. Office Bldg. State Capitol | Davis, Weber, Morgan, Tooele, Salt Lake |

* Local governments in these counties may choose to attend the Provo Workshop



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The Utah State Data Center assists data users in the public and private sectors in accessing and using the broad range of statistical data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal government agencies as well as state and local governments in Utah. 20 affiliated organizations (listed below) help in the data dissemination process. This newsletter is published quarterly to fulfill a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Census.

**Utah State Data Center
Participants**

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| | | |
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| Bureau of Economic and Business Research | Ronda Brinkerhoff | 581-6333 |
| Utah Department of Employment Security | Ken Jensen | 533-2372 |
| Bureau of Health Statistics | John Brockert | 538-6186 |
| Salt Lake City Library | Tom Leach | 363-5733 |
| Marriott Library, University of Utah | Julie Hinz | 581-8394 |
| Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University | Beverly Norton | 378-4090 |
| Merrill Library, Utah State University | Karlo Mustonen | 750-2683 |
| Stewart Library, Weber State College | Reference Dept. | 626-6415 |
| Southern Utah State College Library | Randall Christensen | 586-7946 |
| State Library Division of Utah | Lennis Anderson | 466-5888 |
| Bear River Association of Governments | Roger Jones | 752-7242 |
| Five County Association of Governments | John Williams | 673-3548 |
| Wasatch Front Regional Council | Mick Crandall | 292-4469 |
| Utah Navajo Development Council | Worthy Glover | 678-2285 |
| Mountainlands Association of Governments | Carl Johnson | 377-2262 |
| Six County Association of Governments | Allen Fawcett | 896-9222 |
| Southeastern Association of Governments | Les Prall | 637-5444 |
| Uintah Basin Association of Governments | Gerald Conley | 722-4518 |